

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry
PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.
PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLERKNER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.

13th Arkansas.

15th Arkansas.

5th Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.

2d Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robinson.

5th Tennessee, Col. B. J. Hill.

Helena (Ark.) Artillery, Lieut. T. J. Key.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas, Col. D. C. Govan.

5th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. John E. Murray.

6th Arkansas, Col. S. G. Smith.

7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. F. J. Cameron.

8th Arkansas, Maj. W. F. Douglass.

Sweet's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

Lieut. Col. G. F. Bannum.

Col. John H. Kelly.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Henry C. Sample.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Henry C. Sample.

MCCOWN'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN.

First Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Cavalry, Col. M. F. Locke.

11th Texas Cavalry:

Col. J. C. Burks.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Broun.

14th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. L. Camp.

15th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. A. Andrews.

Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Enfanta (Ala.) Light Artillery, Lieut. W. A. McDuffie.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.

Col. R. W. HARPER.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles: †

Col. E. W. Harper.

2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles, † Lieut. Col. J. A. Williamson.

4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.

30th Arkansas:

Maj. J. J. Franklin.

Capt. W. A. Cotter.

4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.

Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

* Of Smith's corps, serving with Hardee.

† The regiments of this brigade serving as infantry.

‡ Serving as infantry.

CAVALRY.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Wheeler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

1st Alabama, Col. W. W. Allen.

3d Alabama:

Maj. F. Y. Gaines.

Capt. T. H. Mauldin.

51st Alabama:

Col. John T. Morgan.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Webb.

8th Confederate, Col. W. B. Wade.

1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.

— Tennessee Battalion, DeWitt C. Douglass.

— Tennessee Battalion, Maj. D. W. Holman.

Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins.

Baylor's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. BURROD.

3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.

5th Kentucky, Col. D. H. Smith.

6th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Grigsby.

Pegram's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia.

1st Louisiana.

Wharton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

14th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. James C. Malone.

1st Confederate, Col. John T. Cox.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. William N. Estes.

2d Georgia:

Lieut. Col. J. E. Dunlop.

Maj. F. M. Ison.

3d Georgia (detachment), Maj. R. Thompson.

2d Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.

4th Tennessee, Col. Baxter Smith.

— Tennessee Battalion, Maj. John R. Davis.

8th Texas Col. Thomas Harrison.

Murray's (Tennessee) regiment, Maj. W. S. Bledsoe.

Escort company, Capt. Paul F. Anderson.

McCown's escort company, Capt. L. T. Hardy.

White's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. B. F. White, Jr.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia.

1st Louisiana.

ARTILLERY:†

Baker's (Tennessee) battery.

Byrne's (Kentucky) battery.

Gibson's (Georgia) battery.

No. 190.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, with congratulatory orders, &c.

MURPHREESBOROUGH, TENN., December 30, 1862.

(Received at Richmond, Va., January 1, 1863.)

Artillery firing at intervals and heavy skirmishing of light troops all day. Enemy very cautious, and declining a general engagement. Armies are in line of battle within sight.

General S. COOPER.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

* Forrest's and Morgan's commands on detached service

† Probably incomplete.

‡ Byrne's battery mentioned in Breckenridge's report. The others do not appear to have been engaged in the campaign. Baker's battery reported as at Shelbyville, December 31, and Gibson's was ordered, December 1, 1862, to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be fitted for the field.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Wood's Brigade—Cont'd.											
33d Alabama.....	14	14	28	3	83	86	1	1	2	101	
3d Confederate.....	5	5	10	24	27	51	6	37	69	69	
46th Mississippi.....	1	4	5	3	35	38	64	70	114	114	
18th Battalion Missisippi Sharpshooters.....	1	2	3	1	25	26	5	5	33	33	Capt. J. D. Frazier. Capt. D. Coleman.
Sample's battery.....	1	1	2	1	18	19	19	19	20	20	
Total.....	7	45	52	20	319	339	6	107	113	504	
Johnson's Brigade.											
Staff.....	1	16	17	2	164	166	6	20	26	207	Capt. F. M. Orr.
17th Tennessee.....	3	3	6	3	40	43	8	8	51	51	
23d Tennessee.....	1	15	16	11	78	89	2	13	15	120	Lieut. Simpson Irons. Capt. J. M. Reynolds.
25th Tennessee.....	1	10	11	0	45	46	1	1	2	68	Lieut. J. J. Hill.
57th Tennessee.....	1	13	14	15	121	136	1	1	2	152	
44th Tennessee.....	1	13	14	0	121	122	0	0	0	132	
Darden's battery.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	4	57	61	46	442	488	9	48	57	606	
Liddell's Brigade.											
Staff.....	1	11	12	1	83	84	3	3	3	88	
2d Arkansas.....	1	11	12	0	126	127	1	1	2	148	Lieut. A. J. Jones. Capt. J. T. Armstrong and Lieut. J. L. Mc- Callum and Henry Fisher.
6th and 7th Arkansas.....	3	26	29	12	128	140	8	8	8	177	Lieut. T. H. Beard, S. B. Cole, Calvin East, and H. J. McCurdy.
8th Arkansas.....	4	25	29	10	114	124	124	124	124	153	
Sweet's battery.....	1	1	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	
Total.....	8	78	86	33	470	503	18	18	18	607	
Polk's Brigade.											
1st Arkansas.....	11	11	22	9	81	90	1	1	1	102	
13th and 15th Arkansas.....	4	4	8	2	47	49	5	5	5	68	
5th Confederate.....	2	2	4	6	55	61	12	12	12	83	
2d Tennessee.....	2	2	4	9	53	59	69	69	69	83	
6th Tennessee.....	1	1	2	1	23	24	1	1	1	25	
Calvert's battery.....	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	
Total.....	2	28	30	37	261	298	19	19	19	347	
Grand total Cleburne's division.....	21	208	229	133	1,492	1,630	15	192	207	2,066	
Grand total Hardee's corps.....	47	450	497	251	1,796	3,047	18	565	583	4,127	
McCOWN'S DIVISION.											
Edger's Brigade.											
Staff.....	10	10	20	2	81	83	4	1	15	118	Lieut. M. V. Gary, L. G. Heber, and J. M. Hopson, mortally wounded.
10th Texas Cavalry.....	10	10	20	2	81	83	4	1	14	118	Col. John O. Burtis mor- tally wounded.
11th Texas Cavalry.....	8	8	16	2	79	89	3	15	18	115	

* Dismounted.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Edger's Brigade—Cont'd.											
14th Texas Cavalry.....	5	5	10	42	52	94	1	11	12	69	
15th Texas Cavalry.....	5	5	10	31	36	67	3	3	6	44	
Douglas' battery.....	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	
Total.....	28	28	56	237	276	513	5	43	48	352	
Ratner's Brigade.											
3d Georgia Battalion.....	6	6	12	28	33	61	39	39	78	119	Lieut. W. L. Prior mor- tally wounded.
9th Georgia Battalion.....	1	1	2	9	11	20	5	5	10	12	
29th North Carolina.....	5	5	10	47	50	97	6	5	11	60	
11th Tennessee.....	8	8	16	54	64	118	11	11	22	83	
Eufaula (Ala.) Artillery.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	2	4	5	
Total.....	20	20	40	141	161	302	18	18	36	199	
McNair's Brigade.											
1st Arkansas Rifles.....	9	9	18	69	82	151	4	4	8	95	Capt. Thomas R. Spence.
2d Arkansas Rifles.....	1	9	10	17	82	99	1	7	8	120	
4th Arkansas Rifles.....	8	8	16	52	61	113	4	9	13	79	Lieut. W. C. Douglas.
80th Arkansas Battalion.....	2	4	6	10	19	29	5	5	10	29	Capt. S. T. Black and Lieut. D. J. Wright.
Humphreys' battery.....	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	2	4	6	
Total.....	4	38	42	278	330	608	5	47	52	424	
Escort company.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	
Grand total Mc- Cowan's division.....	4	88	92	111	653	769	10	109	119	980	
JACKSON'S BRIGADE.											
5th Georgia.....	2	10	12	48	48	96	60	60	120	180	Col. William T. Black and Lieut. J. W. Ra- son.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.....	3	3	6	26	29	55	32	32	64	82	
5th Mississippi.....	1	5	6	66	74	140	80	80	160	220	Capt. J. H. Morgan.
8th Mississippi.....	1	19	20	12	101	113	133	133	133	166	Lieut. J. J. Hood.
Total.....	4	37	41	241	264	505	305	305	305	365	

RECAPITULATION.

Polk's corps.....	54	547	601	292	3,494	3,686	5	101	106	4,433
Hardee's division.....	47	450	497	251	1,796	3,047	18	565	583	4,127
McCowan's division.....	4	88	92	111	653	769	10	109	119	980
Jackson's brigade.....	4	37	41	23	241	264	33	335	368	305
Grand total.....	109	1,122	1,236	697	6,099	7,766	33	835	868	9,865

* Dismounted.

Notes on original lists indicate that all these casualties except 4 of the wounded in Kain's brigade, occurred December 31, 1862.

Note on original list indicates that all these, except 1 man wounded January 2, 1863, occurred near Cowan's house, between 12 noon and 4 p. m., December 31, 1862. No nominal lists for Buford's, Wharton's, or Wheeler's cavalry brigades; but see Introduction C to Bragg's report, p. 674. No returns from Pegram's cavalry brigade.

#253 Report of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C.S. Army
Commanding Division

852 KY, MID. AND E. TENN., N. ALA., AND SW. VA. CHAP. XXXII.

Company F. This soldier was too badly wounded to carry his gun. He asked to be allowed to carry the colors, and did so through the rest of the day. Three color-bearers had been shot down previously. In Sixth and Seventh Arkansas: Captain [J. W.] Martin, Lieutenant [J. A.] Reeves, and Captain [S. C.] Brown, ever foremost in leading their men; Captains [J. G.] Fletcher, [W. E.] Wilkerson, and [M. M.] Duffie (wounded); Sergeant-Major Eddins, Sergeant Bratton, Company H; Private Erlise, Company K; the color-bearer, whose name has not been furnished to me.

Johnson's Brigade.—In *Twenty-fifth Tennessee*: Capt. A. Green, Company G; Capt. G. H. Swope, Company H; First Lieut. D. S. Walker, Company D. In *Forty-fourth Tennessee*: Maj. H. C. Ewin and Capt. Samuel Stiles, Company A; Adjt. R. G. Cross, Lieutenants [F. M.] Kelso, Company B; [J. W.] Dickens, Company C; [W. H.] Gibbs, Company F; A. P. Forester, Company K (wounded); Color-Sergt. M. J. Turner and Corpl. I. S. Berry, Company I (wounded); Corpl. John W. Gill, Company F (killed); Privates J. D. Stone, Company B; S. G. Heftin, Company C (killed); B. P. Hargroves, Company E (wounded); James D. Orenshaw, Company H (wounded), and J. M. Sellers, Company K. In *Twenty-third Tennessee*: Capt. N. R. Allen, Company E; Capt. W. H. Harder, Company G; Privates Henry C. Haynes, Company E, and Stephen M. Foster, Company C. In *Seventeenth Tennessee*: Adjt. James [B.] Fitzpatrick.

I wish to call particular attention to the gallant conduct of Sergt. William N. Cameron, color-bearer of *Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment*. In the last fight he advanced in front of his regiment so far that when it fell back he was unable to follow, and was captured. He tore the colors from the staff, concealed them upon his person, and made his escape from Bowling Green, bringing with him the flag of the *Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment*.

In conclusion, I would state that I carried into the fight 6,045 men, out of which I lost 2,081 killed, wounded, and missing.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General,
Maj. T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff, Hardee's Corps.

No. 254.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lucius B. Polk, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S BRIGADE,
January 13, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to circular of January 10, I submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle before Murfreesborough:

My brigade was arranged in the following order from left to right: Fifth Confederate, First Arkansas [Infantry], Second and Fifth Tennessee, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments.

On the evening of December 30, 1862, I received orders from the division commander to move my brigade from its position (the extreme right of our line of battle) across Stone's River to the left of General Cheat-

Headquarters - Cleburne's Division
Tullahoma, TN January 31, 1863

CHAP. XXXII.] THE STONE'S RIVER CAMPAIGN. 853

hain's division. This having been accomplished by 9 o'clock at night, I remained in line of battle until nearly 7 o'clock on the morning of the 31st. At that time I again received orders from division commander to wheel my command to the right, keeping the right connected with General Cheatham's left. General Cheatham's division not moving at same moment, I found if I attempted to keep with his line I should become separated from the division, then advancing. General Wood, about this time, having been ordered to my right by Lieutenant-General Hardee, and General Cheatham having commenced to move up, I continued my move, gaining ground slightly to the left. About 7.30 o'clock, and before I had moved more than 700 yards, I received word from Colonel [B. J.] Hill that my right had commenced to engage the enemy in a grove of cedars near the old Franklin dirt road. I did not believe at first that the enemy could be so near us, having understood that we were supporting General McCown. Riding to the place, I was received by a volley from the enemy, resulting in the severe wounding of my orderly (Mike Connell). In a few moments my entire line advanced across the Franklin dirt road, entered this cedar brake, and engaged the enemy all along the line. In a very short time, by the aid of Captain [J. H.] Calvert's battery, we succeeded in driving the enemy out of the cedars in great confusion. Here Major Carlton, Captain Dixon, and Lieut. William H. Pearce, Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment, were wounded while gallantly leading their men.

Following them closely as we could, we encountered them again in a woods pasture immediately in our front, in direction of Wilkinson Cross-Roads pike. After a few moments fighting, we succeeded in breaking their lines, and again they fell back in much confusion. From this position, after having reformed my line, I advanced in a line parallel to Wilkinson pike, General Wood on my right and General Johnson on my left *en echelon*, with the exception of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment (which was in advance) of his [Johnson's] brigade. Advancing through the pasture, the enemy were seen posted across an open field near one of their hospitals and only a few hundred yards of the pike. My brigade was obliged to move across this open field with the enemy's artillery and infantry playing upon them. This they did most gallantly, causing the enemy to fall back across the pike under heavy undergrowth of cedars. Getting possession at this place of four or five ordnance wagons, which were sent to the rear, I again moved on, but did not proceed far when the enemy's batteries, posted across a corn field on the right of the pike, commenced playing fearfully upon my ranks. Here Captain [Charles P.] Moore, Second Tennessee, was killed, and many other officers of that regiment. (See Colonel [W. D.] Robison's report.*)

The battery was so placed, by moving straight forward my line would have been enfiladed. To prevent this, my brigade was wheeled to the right. At this time, Captain Hotchkiss sending me word that he had three batteries that required supporting, I left two of my smallest regiments and moved the rest farther to the left, for the purpose of trying to move the enemy's batteries. The Fifth Confederate here first engaged the infantry supporting these batteries, and in a few moments (the First Arkansas arriving in position) their infantry gave way and their batteries changed their position, with the exception of four guns that fell into the hands of the Fifth Confederate and First Arkansas, and in eagerness of pursuit were passed over.

From this place I moved on with my brigade, the regiments left in

* Not found.

it proper to submit a more minute statement of facts touching the matter at issue than was contained in my report of that battle.

When I ceased firing at my second position, which was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in rear of the hospital, the brigade charged and captured the battery referred to in my report, and continued to advance rapidly in the direction of the hospital. I moved the battery promptly to the front and left about 1,200 yards, and took position to prevent the enemy's cavalry from getting in rear of the brigade. I was detained here some fifteen minutes, but did not fire on the cavalry, as I had some doubt as to their being Federal; at the same time I replenished my ammunition chests. The cavalry disappeared, and I moved to the right and front through the open field, and thence forward through a narrow strip of woods into a cotton field in rear of the hospital. I found the brigade posted behind a fence, the right resting at the hospital. General Liddell in person indicated the position for the battery, which was posted 50 or 60 yards in rear of the brigade, and about 60 or 70 yards to the rear and left of the hospital, on the left, and within 20 yards of the lane running from the Wilkinson pike to the rear of the hospital. From this position I fired 18 or 20 rounds to the piece, driving the enemy from his position behind the fence running parallel to the Wilkinson pike, when the brigade moved rapidly forward in pursuit into the woods across the pike.

I remained in this position at least twenty minutes after the brigade had advanced, when General Liddell, returning from the front in search of his ordnance train, directed me to seek a position to the right. I moved across the lane to the right of the hospital, and, when opposite thereto, halted to receive ammunition from two of my limbers, which had just come up. At this moment General B. R. Johnson rode up to me. I saw a regiment of his brigade at a halt, the left resting at a horse lot, about 80 or 100 yards to the right and front of the hospital, with the right of the regiment somewhat to the rear, or, rather, at almost a right-wheel from our proper front. Finding a confused state of affairs to my right, I moved forward through the regiment and to the left and front to the Wilkinson pike, in order to rejoin the brigade, which was in the advance. I saw a number of dead and wounded Federals in the cotton-field and lane, and near the line house and hospital; also a large number of prisoners in the hospital yard.

Sergt. John McMullen states that it was here he was severely wounded in the chest by a minie ball, and not at the position last occupied by the battery, as stated in my report. I also lost 4 horses killed and disabled. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SHANNON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Sweett's Battery.
Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 264.
Report of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. JOHNSON'S BRIG., [THIRD,] CLEBURNER'S DIV.,
HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 15, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken in the action before Murfreesborough on December 31, 1862, by the brigade under my command

In the first position taken by Major-General Cleburner's division at

Murfreesborough, on Sunday, December 28, this brigade was the second one from the extreme right of the second line; was north of Murfreesborough and a little west of the Lebanon pike. Though there had been skirmishing with artillery and small-arms, no regular engagement had taken place between our troops and those of the enemy up to the night of December 30.

Late in the evening of this day my brigade, with the others of Major-General Cleburner's division, was moved from the extreme right to the extreme left of the second line of battle, in order to support Major-General McCown's division, which formed the extreme left of the first line. My brigade consisted of five regiments, whose position from right to left, and whose strength, respectively, on the morning of the battle in front of Murfreesborough, were as follows:

General and staff.....	6
37th Tennessee, Col. Moses White.....	225
44th Tennessee, Col. John [S.] Putnam.....	509
25th Tennessee, Col. John M. Hughs.....	336
17th Tennessee, Col. A. S. Marks.....	598
23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. H. Keable.....	272
Darden's battery.....	70

Strength of brigade taken into action 2,016

The Jefferson Artillery (four guns), commanded by Capt Putnam Darden, having been on detached service with Brigadier-General [S. A. M.] Wood's brigade, reported for duty with my command on the morning of December 31 and moved with my brigade. My brigade was posted between Brigadier-General Liddell's brigade (which was on the extreme left of our line) and the brigade of Brig. Gen. L. [E.] Polk.

At early dawn, on the last day of the old year, 1862, a year so full of bloody records, our line was formed, running north and south on the west side of the West Fork of Stone's River, my left resting on the lane leading up to the McCullough house. The order was immediately given to advance in support of Major-General McCown's division, by wheeling the whole of our division to the right.

My brigade moved first over open fields up a gentle ascent for about 1,200 yards, when we reached the summit of the slope, with my left within about 150 yards of the Trinne road. Here the enemy's balls from cannon and small-arms fell around and in our ranks. Though we had moved out on the second line to support Major-General McCown's division, it became evident that there was here nothing before us but the enemy, whose sharpshooters were posted at the fence and in the woods along the north side of the Trinne road. We therefore prepared to take our place in the first line. I ordered out skirmishers in front of each regiment, halting and correcting the right of my line, which had been somewhat broken in passing through a small thicket in the field. Col. Moses White and Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Frasier, of the Thirty-seventh, and several men of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, were here wounded before we had fired a gun. Major J. T. McReynolds, a faithful and brave officer, then took command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

Our skirmishers now drove the enemy from the fence and border of the woods, and the brigade advanced to the Trinne road in a beautiful line, completing the wheel to the right. My command was here moved to the left on the road, to give room to Brigadier-General Polk's brigade.

In front of the left wing of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers there was, at this time, a lane running nearly perpendicular to

the Triune road; and with a narrow opening on the right of this lane there was on either side a cedar glade. The brigade advanced into the glade, and, passing it under a warm fire on the right wing, it entered a wide corn-field on the left and a narrow field on the right of the lane. The conflict now became very severe—perhaps as much so as at any period during the day.

Immediately in front of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, and to the right of a small thicket, was a battery of four guns—afterward found to be a Michigan battery—supported by a heavy force of infantry. Farther to the left was posted a second battery. As soon as the brigade entered upon the open ground it was exposed to a very heavy fire of grape, shells, and bullets. The Twenty-fifth Regiment, on the right of the lane, was especially exposed to a flank fire of the enemy's battery. The Seventeenth advanced steadily to within 150 yards of the battery, halted, and engaged the enemy most gallantly and efficiently for some time. Captain Darden's battery at the same time took position on the south side of the field, and with admirable skill poured in a well-directed fire of shell, shrapnel, and solid shot over the heads of our men upon the battery and infantry in front of my left wing, which soon silenced the enemy's pieces. The Seventeenth then charged and took the battery of four guns in front of it, having, with the aid of the artillery, killed eight men of the battery and many horses, and having wounded the captain and a number of his men and damaged one of his pieces.

As our men advanced, Captain Darden moved his battery to the left and engaged the enemy's battery on the left of the small thicket, which finally moved back from its position. After continuing the fire for a time from the open fields upon the enemy now in the woods beyond, the Seventeenth again charged and gained the woods, where a stubborn resistance continued to be offered by the enemy, who took shelter behind trees and logs. Still the Seventeenth pushed rapidly forward, driving the enemy until his left was exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy, who occupied a fence some 60 yards to the left. The Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment, in conjunction with the right of Brigadier-General Liddell's brigade, now approached in good time, and gallantly relieved the Seventeenth from this flank fire, enabling it to pass forward and drive the enemy from the woods.

On the right of the lane, where the Twenty-fifth, Forty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments passed, there was much less open ground than on the left. When the enemy gave way in the field on the left of the lane, they fell rapidly back to the woods, and were soon driven from this cover; but on the right of the lane my right wing had to advance much more slowly against artillery and infantry, and gradually drive the enemy step by step, without the aid of artillery, through woods almost equal in extent to the woods and open ground on the left. The consequence was, that the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment gained the open field beyond the woods and advanced to the woods beyond the Federal hospital before my right had got through the woods in which this protracted struggle took place. This struggle on the right was maintained by our troops with the same gallantry and persistency as by those on the left, though that struggle presented not the same variety of phases in the former as in the latter. A battery of the enemy's artillery was posted in the corn-field in advance of the woods on the right of the lane. This battery was removed before our troops passed out of the woods.

The first serious conflict in which my brigade was engaged in this

battle may be considered as closing here. More than half of the whole loss of this brigade, in my opinion, occurred in this conflict. Without attempting to enumerate the loss in men, it is known that in killed and wounded the Forty-fourth lost here its major, 8 officers, and its color-bearer; the Seventeenth lost its colonel, adjutant, and 12 company officers; the Twenty-fifth lost its colonel and 6 company officers; the Twenty-third lost 2 officers; the Thirty-seventh lost its colonel and lieutenant-colonel. One of my staff was also wounded by a shell. The command of the Seventeenth devolved on Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd, and that of the Twenty-fifth on Lieut. Col. Samuel Davis, after the colonels of these regiments were wounded, which was early in this fight. Colonel [A. S.] Marks, of the Seventeenth Regiment, advanced within sight of the battery, afterward taken by his regiment, and exclaimed, "Boys! do you see that battery? It is ours, is it not?" It was, however, taken after he was wounded.

After clearing the woods, the Seventeenth Regiment was fired on by the enemy stationed in and about the cotton-gin, about 70 yards in front of a large Federal hospital. One piece of artillery was observed just on the left of the hospital and a battery of four guns about 300 yards to its right. This battery was playing on the woods occupied by the right of the brigade, and an undulation in the ground served to conceal from it the movements of the Seventeenth Regiment, while that regiment passed some 50 yards to its rear and about 150 yards from its right. The fire of the enemy in and about the cotton-gin was returned by the Seventeenth Regiment, killing and wounding several of the enemy, and the conflict was kept up on both sides until the regiment had passed the hospital, seven companies passing to the right of the hospital and three to the left. The enemy was now observed forming at a distance of several hundred yards in front. The battery on the right moved off about this time, leaving behind one piece of artillery. When our troops approached the hospital, a second flag was raised, and a man came out with another, a white flag, which he waved with much energy. A large number of prisoners had been passed in the woods, with whom our men were prohibited from leaving the field, and a number were captured with the hospital. The Seventeenth also captured here two wagons, well loaded with ammunition for small arms, and the cannon on the left of the hospital. It will be observed that the lane which separated my right from my left wing, and along each side of which my men moved, passed immediately by this Federal hospital. The line of march to this hospital for my brigade was shorter than that for any brigade or regiment on my left. The Fifth Confederate Regiment, commanded by Col. J. A. Smith, of Brig. Gen. L. [E.] Polk's brigade, was the first command to reach the hospital after the Seventeenth Tennessee Volunteers. The officers of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment are very confident that this regiment was the first to reach and pass the hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd remarks that "At the time I ordered the charge into the woods in front of the hospital, I was at least 70 yards in advance of any other troops on my left; that we passed through the woods very rapidly, and certainly had less space to pass over in getting there than any troops on our left." There may be but little importance attached to the taking of this hospital, and but little honor won in reaching this position first, but as it has been made a subject of some conflict in opinion between honorable men, honestly differing in their opinion, it is but proper that the facts in the case should be determined. The only interest which the undersigned can have in the matter arises from an honest wish to have justice done to those who have a right to expect it at his hands, while

he trusts and believes they would scorn to appropriate aught that was not their due.*

Of Lieutenant-Colonel [W. W.] Floyd it is just to say that on this field of battle he has shown himself to be a good, faithful, energetic, and gallant officer. His cool judgment and courage, and the steadiness with which he stood to his post in every position of his command, have not, perhaps, been excelled by any officer on the field at Murfreesborough.

In the woods behind the hospital I reformed the brigade in line of battle, and obtained a new supply of cartridges; the Seventeenth having supplied itself mainly from the wagons it captured. Captain Darden's battery also came up here and took position on the left of the brigade.

About this time, finding Brigadier-General Wood falling back from an advanced position on our right, I learned from him upon inquiry that the enemy had a heavy battery in his front, which was doing much damage. Under instructions from Major-General Cleburne, I sent forward a company of sharpshooters, under command of Captain [F. B.] Terry, of the Seventeenth, with instructions to take off the men and horses of the battery. At the same time Captain Darden's battery, by direction of Major Hotchkiss, moved to the right of my brigade and into the woods in advance of Brigadier-General Wood's brigade, and opened fire on the advancing enemy, driving them back. Captain Darden reports that he then moved his battery to the right into a field, in which there was a hospital, about 300 yards from the Wilkinson pike, and, in conjunction with two guns of, he thinks, Captain [J. T.] Humphreys' battery, engaged a battery of the enemy, and, after a hotly contested fight, silenced four of his guns.

In the mean time Captain Terry advanced, with his company deployed as skirmishers, and, passing to the left of the Wilkinson pike, approached the garden fence of the hospital to our right and front on the north side of the Wilkinson pike, driving from that fence the enemy's skirmishers, of the Wilkinson pike, who took position in the edge of a cedar thicket, to which a heavy force of the enemy's infantry now advanced, when Captain Terry withdrew his men and joined his regiment, now in motion.

In the mean time I was ordered by Major-General Cleburne to move my brigade by the left flank across a corn-field on the north side of the Wilkinson pike. On passing all but the right regiment of my brigade into the woods beyond the corn-field, I was directed to move to the front in support of Brigadier-General Polk's brigade. We descended the slope of a hill and entered the cedars, on a rocky acclivity some 200 yards to the left of the position to which Captain Terry had driven the enemy's skirmishers. My men here opened fire, when I directed them to desist, believing that our friends were in front of our line. Riding now in advance of the right of our line, the enemy's fire was unexpectedly drawn. After a few rounds it was found that a heavy force was flanking our right, where we were unsupported. I consequently moved my command to the rear in good order. The Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment reports 21 prisoners captured here. Major McReynolds, the last field officer on duty with the Thirty-seventh, was here mortally wounded, and Captain Jaragin assumed command of the regiment. In our rear there was drawn

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—In regard to the Federal hospital in controversy, it is hoped it may be found that while this brigade captured the one known as the Jenkins house, the other brigade captured that known as the Widow Smith's house.

The following officers are known to be prisoners in Nashville: Maj. J. C. Davis, Captain [William] Clarke, Captain [G. W.] O'Neal, Second Lieutenant [M. W.] Black, First Lieutenant [H. M.] Kinsey, Lieutenant [M. P.] Marbury (not known), Seventeenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

up a line of several regiments, some of which, at least, belonged to some other corps.

An order now came to me from General Cleburne to move my brigade to support General Liddell. After marching some 400 yards by the left flank, we moved to our front and passed north through a long wood lot projecting into open fields. Having received a message from General Liddell, through Colonel Kelly, who was wounded, to the effect that the aid of my brigade would rout the enemy, we came up with General Liddell's brigade on an ascent beyond the edge of the woods. General Liddell's command now yielded the ground to my men, and reformed under the brow of a small hill, to the top of which my command ascended.

Before us was now an open field, declining in front. At the foot of the declivity, at the distance of about 400 yards, was a battery, strongly supported by infantry. My command steadily advanced, fighting under fire from the battery and infantry. The battery was soon silenced, and our men advanced in double-quick time to a position behind a fence and a ledge of rocks. In front, about 80 yards, was a cedar glade, in the edge of which the enemy were now seen lying close together along a ledge of rocks. Under cover of the fence and rocks our men took deliberate aim and poured upon the enemy a destructive fire, which was returned with spirit. The conflict lasted some twenty minutes, when the enemy arose to retire. At this moment a volley was discharged upon them with remarkable effect, and our men rapidly advanced to the cedars, capturing the fine battery of Parrot guns against which they had been fighting, and which was now in position on the adjacent flanks of the Twenty-third and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments. The men of my brigade then took shelter behind the ledge of rocks at the edge of the glade, and were well covered from the enemy's fire. All concour in representing the number of dead and wounded in the edge of the cedars as very large. Many were lying side by side along the ledge in the position they assumed to await our approach, while others had fallen as they turned to retreat.

The fire was still being kept up on the part of our troops, when it was observed that the troops on our right, bearing colors with blue ground and red cross, were falling back, and it was reported that our right was flanked by a heavy force. A precipitate retreat immediately followed. My brigade having a strong position, held to it with tenacity, and abandoned it with reluctance, after a delay that led to considerable loss. Here Captain [N. R.] Allen, of the Twenty-third, who was distinguished for his valor and coolness, fell, mortally wounded. Captain [F. M.] Orr, of the Seventeenth, was killed in the advance. The Forty-fourth lost 2 officers; the Twenty-fifth, 2 lieutenants, the color-bearer and colors. Maj. J. C. Davis, of the Seventeenth, with other officers and men, were here captured.

The retreat was made without order. The lines were broken and men of different regiments, brigades, and divisions were scattered all over the fields. The movement was to me totally unexpected, and I have yet to learn that there existed a cause commensurate with the demoralization that ensued. At the moment in which I felt the utmost confidence in the success of our arms I was almost run over by our retreating troops. I contended with the tide step by step, but made no impression on the retreating columns until they had gained the woods, when, by calling on a number of color-bearers, I succeeded in planting the colors of several regiments, and the men then assembled upon them with ranks much thinned. I cannot but think that the whole ultimate fortunes of the field were lost by this backward movement. Our men were in sight of

the Nashville pike; some have said they were on it. The enemy's right was doubled back upon their center. Had we held this position the line of communication of the enemy would have been cut. We could have flanked them and enfiladed their whole line, which was no doubt in disorder. It was unfortunate that our artillery was not promptly moved forward to support us. My battery was at this time in position, by order of General Hardee. I do not think that our artillery was sufficiently used on our left. General Liddell's battery arrived on the ground, and he proceeded to put it in position for the work to be done, but did not succeed in time to open before the retreat commenced. Had we received reinforcements we might have returned and regained the ground. But very soon the enemy planted a formidable battery on an eminence near the railroad, sweeping all the open fields and commanding even the woods in which our lines were formed. The enemy's infantry was also brought forward and posted in great strength, so as to be protected by the side slopes of the railroad and pike, and the trees and rocks in the cedar glade. It would then have been very hazardous to assail them with any force by our former approach. These facts I promptly communicated to Major [Calhoun] Benham, of General Cleburne's staff. We now threw forward our skirmishers to the fields, and prepared to hold our position. Allowing for the ground we had lost, we had driven the enemy back 2 miles, and now held our position from 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon until 10 o'clock on Friday night. Between the two armies and beyond the available reach of either, the ground was strewn with the dead and wounded, and with their arms and accoutrements. During Wednesday night the enemy's army seemed to be busy with rapid movements of troops, wagons, and artillery. The very commands of the officers could be distinguished, and the rumbling of wagons seemed to commence on their left and die away in the distance beyond their right. Toward the dawn of day I felt confident that we could distinguish the peculiar noise of artillery moving away, and, concluding that the enemy were in full retreat, I stated this impression in a note to General Cleburne, with the suggestion that our forces should be pressed forward.

The ground in front of our pickets was mainly occupied by the enemy's wounded and dead, and the groans of the former were appealing for relief throughout the night. Early in the morning I took with me a number of men of the infantry corps of my brigade, and went out on the field to carry off the wounded. A fire had been built for a number of them by our pickets, but others had passed the night in the cold. We had moved but few of them, when the enemy's pickets fired on us, and one of their balls struck a wounded Federal borne on the shoulders of our men. Again, later in the day, when one of our men, yielding to natural sympathy excited by the continued cries of suffering humanity, crawled to a wounded Federal, and was endeavoring to place him in a comfortable position, the enemy's pickets shot the good Samaritan, wounding him in the arm.

During the night of December 31, and day and night of January 1, and until 10 p. m. of the 2d, we remained inactive in our position in the woods, occasionally shelled by the enemy's batteries, and aroused by the firing of our skirmishers in front. I suggested and urged the planting of a heavy battery to my left and front, but my suggestions seemed not to be approved either by artillery officers or my seniors. My own convictions still approve this suggestion, convinced, as I am, that on the field of battle there should be no repose, and that energetic, judicious, persistent action affords the only reliable means of success. Had this battery been planted it would have proved a very great diversion in favor

of our attacking force on the evening of Friday, January 2, as a concentrated fire could have been thrown upon the enemy's battery at, perhaps, a shorter distance than from any other battery in our lines, and we would then have had a cross-fire upon the enemy's strongest position.

On Friday evening I sent out, by request of Major-General Cleburne, a party of men to bring in the guns lying near our skirmishers in front, and succeeded in bringing in a number, which were carried from the field by the ordnance officer of the brigade, Lieut. J. B. Lake. My men also armed themselves very generally with long-range guns, by exchange.

At 10 p. m. on Friday, January 2, we were withdrawn from the left wing of our army, and placed in support of Major-General Breckinridge's division, on the extreme right. Here we remained in a heavy rain until 11 p. m. on Saturday, January 3, when our retreat commenced, and continued through the very inclement weather of the night. After dark on the evening of the 4th we halted, and rested until 8 a. m. on January 5, within 6½ miles of Manchester, a number of my men having fallen behind from weariness and other causes.

In the progress of this report the conduct of men and officers of the brigade has been indicated with some particularity. I regret to state that, especially after our first serious conflict, a number of men fell behind the command.

Lieutenant-Colonel [R. H.] Keeble, of the Twenty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, is especially worthy of notice for his steady courage and the manner in which he handled his men, and, with the aid of good company officers, kept them together through all the movements of the day of battle.

Col. John S. Fulton and Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr., of the Forty-fourth, bore themselves gallantly, pressing forward, and encouraging their men in all the dangers of the field.

Out of fifteen field officers, twelve were present on the field of battle, and but one of them escaped untouched in person or clothes. The Forty-fourth [Regiment] took into action 28 officers and lost 19 killed, wounded, and missing; the Seventeenth [Regiment] took into action 41 officers, and lost 21 killed, wounded, and missing; the Twenty-fifth [Regiment] took into action 37 officers, and lost 12 killed, wounded, and missing; the Twenty-third [Regiment] took into action 23 officers, and lost 4 killed, wounded, and missing; the Thirty-seventh took into action 25 officers, and lost 6 killed, wounded, and missing; general and staff took into action 6 officers, and lost 2 killed, wounded, and missing.

The following are the casualties which occurred, as determined by comparison of surgeons' and regimental reports:

Command	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
17th Tennessee	18	176	34	228
24th Tennessee	4	48	11	63
37th Tennessee	13	91	14	118
44th Tennessee	6	39	1	46
Jederson Artillery	14	134	26	174
General and staff	2	11	1	22
Total	55	492	76	623

I cannot close my report without special notice of Capt. Put. Darden and the battery under his command. The ability and zeal of the officers

and men as exhibited in the management of the battery, and in the efficiency and precision of its fire on this field of battle, ranks it, in my opinion, among the best batteries with the Army of Tennessee.

My staff served faithfully and creditably in this action. Capt. R. B. Snowden, assistant adjutant-general, was twice struck, and had his horse disabled, and remained actively employed on the field with the command. Capt. William T. Blakenore, aide-de-camp, was with me every where on the field, and rendered me all the assistance in his power. Capt. John Overton, volunteer aide, was wounded, and Capt. Jo. H. Vanbeer, also volunteer aide, after having his horse disabled, fought in ranks, with a rifle. Lieut. George H. Smith, of the regular army, and my brigade inspector, was wounded before he reported to me on the field.

A rough map, exhibiting the movements of my brigade and battery in the battle before Murfreesborough, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 265.

Report of Lieut. James B. Lake, ———, Chief Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting that, while on the battle-field near Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 31, 1862, I collected and turned over to ordnance department about one hundred and sixty guns, consisting in Enfield rifles, mine and percussion muskets. I also took from the field one four-horse wagon complete, with fifteen boxes Enfield cartridges, which wagon I now have in my train.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. LAKE,

First Lieut. and Chief of Ordnance, General Johnson's Brigade.

Capt. R. B. SNOWDEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 266.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd, Seventeenth Tennessee Infantry.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., January 9, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. —, I submit a brief report of the part the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment took in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., on December 31, 1862.

The regiment was led into the action by the gallant Colonel Marks. When you had put the brigade in position to move against the enemy's lines, the Seventeenth occupied a position in a bottom, where a battery had been captured a few minutes before by General McCOWN's command. Upon being ordered forward, the regiment advanced up a gentle slope

to a fence on the crest of the hill. Here our skirmishers were first fired upon, and we discovered a heavy force supporting a battery in a corn-field immediately in front of our lines. The regiment moved up in fine style to within 150 yards of the battery, under a galling fire from the artillery and infantry. We halted and engaged them for some length of time to great effect. Colonel Marks was wounded here at the first fire, and the command then devolved upon me. The enemy's line finally gave way, and the order was given to charge. Never did soldiers obey an order with more alacrity. We captured the battery (four pieces), and drove the enemy back to the edge of a thick woodland. After passing the battery, we halted and engaged the enemy a second time, soon starting him back again. I ordered a second charge, which was well executed under a heavy fire. On gaining the fence from which we had just driven the enemy, I reformed the regiment. Here the enemy made a very stubborn stand, taking shelter behind the trees and logs; here my left suffered severely from an enfilading fire. The enemy's line had not given way on my left. He occupied the opposite side of the fence from me, not exceeding 60 yards from me. Colonel Keeble, with his noble little band, came soon to our relief, with General Liddell on his left. I discovered that the right wing of the brigade was still held in check some distance in our rear by the enemy, strongly posted in a wood in front of it; but my men were so anxious to go forward that I ordered them to clear the wood in front. So soon as I saw the enemy's line break to my left, we kept up a running and a very destructive fire through the wood, which was, perhaps, some 300 yards.

On emerging from the woods, I discovered a Federal hospital immediately in front, and one piece of artillery just at the left of it, which was silent, and a battery of four pieces about 300 yards to the right. The regiment at this point made a half-wheel to the right, seven companies passing to the right and three companies to the left of the hospital. The battery that was on my right was playing on the right of the brigade, and seemed not to discover us. On passing the hospital and clearing the fences, I discovered the enemy in force forming about 300 yards in front of me. I ordered a halt and reformed the regiment, having passed some 50 yards to the rear of the battery that was on my right, and not more than 150 yards distant, but a slight elevation of ground concealed it from me. It silenced, though, about this time, and moved off to my right, leaving behind one piece. There we captured 2 wagons, well loaded with ammunition for small-arms, and 8 mules. At the hospital we captured a large number of prisoners, besides quite a number in the woods, alluded to heretofore; I think in all not less than 200 unhurt (my officers think more), besides killing and wounding a great number. Many of the wounded had already been collected at the hospital for treatment.

My regiment was fired upon after clearing the woods by a party of Federals posted in a cotton-gin about 70 yards in front of the hospital, and my men returned the fire, killing several of them. The enemy continued to fire upon our line, particularly the left wing, until we had passed the hospital. I feel very certain that my regiment was first at this hospital. At the time I ordered the charge into the woods in front of it, I was at least 75 yards in advance of any troops on my left. We passed through the woods very rapidly, and we certainly had less spruce to pass over in getting there than any regiment on our left. After passing the hospital and reforming the regiment, we occupied a position nearly out of sight of it. I found upon examination at this point that our stock of ammunition was nearly exhausted. We replenished from

No. 268.

Report of Col. John M. Hughes, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

ESTILL SPRINGS, TENN., January 7, 1863.

[I have the honor to submit the following] report of the part [taken in] the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., [by the] Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment:

The regiment moved by daylight in the morning with the brigade to attack the enemy. The enemy's skirmishers having commenced firing on us, Captain [M.] Lowrey's company was deployed and sent forward in advance. After the brigade wheeled to the right, this regiment rested at the end of the narrow lane. The enemy fired on our line of skirmishers as they crossed this lane. The line advanced to the top of the rise and came in plain view of the enemy's line. A hot fire opened. This regiment being fairly on top of the eminence, the Seventeenth [Regiment] was not on a line with it. The enemy seeing the regiment in advance, and on a fair place, I saw them turn their battery on this regiment. This cross-fire is, in my judgment, the cause of the great loss at this place in the regiment. After a few rounds had been fired, I was struck in the head and stunned considerably, so that I did not have strength to continue to command, so I left the field.

So far as I witnessed the conduct of the officers and men, it was highly commendable. The efforts of Captain [G. H.] Hash and Lieut. D. S. Walker were particularly distinguished.

JOHN M. HUGHES,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fifth Tennessee.

No. 269.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel Davis, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry.

ESTILL SPRINGS, TENN., January 7, 1863.

[I have the honor to submit the following] report of the part taken by the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Murfreesborough:

The regiment moved early in the morning with the brigade, Captain Lowrey's company in front as skirmishers. The brigade made a right-wheel and rested in a lane, with its center (this regiment) fronting another narrow lane. It was up this last lane that the enemy was first discovered. As the skirmishers moved across the lane, the brigade having moved a little by the left flank, the enemy's skirmishers fired upon them. No firing was done by the skirmishers or the regiment until the brigade was in full view of the enemy, on top of the rise. The regiment then commenced firing, and I never saw in any battle a more regular and constant fire, which was kept up until the enemy gave back. Although a great many of our men were killed and wounded at this place, the line was not confused, and the men continued to fire without noticing those killed or wounded. Colonel Hughes was wounded when the line first commenced to fire, and was conveyed away from the field by his friend, J. M. Richardson, a citizen.

When the enemy commenced to retreat, the regiment moved forward, but so many had been left out that it was impossible to keep a line any

longer. The space between the Forty-fourth and Seventeenth [Regiments] was then too long for so few men, but the men took advantage of the good room they had and went forward like skirmishers. Most of them went ahead of the brigade, driving the enemy before them, and then shooting obliquely across before the Forty-fourth Regiment at the enemy's line as it retired before that regiment. When the regiment arrived at the corner of that woods on the left and at the corner of a field on the right, I found that the men were some of them too anxious to go ahead in advance of the brigade, and too likely to be captured by doing so, and I therefore halted them; and seeing all the regiments taking ground to the left, I directed the men that way, and, after going about 250 yards, halted and formed the men, taking our place in the brigade. Here it was discovered that most of the men were out of ammunition. They were ordered to gather all they could from the boxes left on the field, and the adjutant was sent to hunt the train. Meeting General Cleburne, he gave the adjutant orders to get ammunition from any train. Ammunition was soon obtained from some wagons. The brigade wheeled to the right, and as soon as the regiment had marched 300 yards the firing began anew, and continued until the enemy were driven back to that cedar thicket. There a halt was made, but the fight continued some twenty minutes, and the right of the brigade gave back, and the regiment was, therefore, compelled to do the same. There was no one wounded in this firing of this regiment. The brigade then moved by the left flank about half a mile and relieved another brigade. The regiment then moved with the brigade against the enemy, firing all the time, until we crossed a field and came to a rocky cedar bluff. Here the regiment halted to fire at and drive the enemy from the thicket, but it was impossible for us to start his line. It was not many minutes until the right of the brigade left us again and we were compelled to retreat with the brigade.

There were 2 lieutenants and 7 or 8 men lost here. They are reported missing, but in all probability they are killed or wounded. The color-sergeant and colors were lost here. After this retreat the regiment was not engaged any more during the time it remained on the field.

The officers and men behaved themselves well. The regiment fought a destructive fight to the enemy, as was discovered by the dead and wounded Yankees on the part of the line we passed over. Many instances of bravery of officers and men could be mentioned, but as it seems to me that a set of men could not be more unanimous in trying to do their respective duties, no names will be mentioned, but I will only say for the regiment that all did their part with great credit.

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth Tennessee.

No. 270.

Report of Capt. O. G. Jarnagin, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

JANUARY 7, 1863.

[The following is the] report of the part taken by the Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiment in the engagement at Murfreesborough, Tenn.: We engaged the enemy on the morning of December 31, 1862, just after day-break. We were first attacked by the enemy's sharpshooters, who were about 75 yards on our right flank, damaging us considerably,

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry:

Lieut. Col. R. H. Keeble.	Private H. C. Haynes, * Co. E.
Capt. W. H. Harder, Co. G.	Private S. M. Foster, Co. C.
Capt. N. R. Allen, Co. E.	Private Jasper M. Harris, * Co. F.
Private W. M. Haynes, Co. A.	First Sergt. William K. Kelly, Co. G.
Private W. J. Pennington, Co. B.	Cornl. L. W. Jennings, Co. H.
First Sergt. J. N. Holt, Co. D.	

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Private R. H. Jones, Co. A.	Color-bearer Cuthbert Ferrell, Co. F.
Private Willis P. Jones, Co. B.	Sergt. G. W. Anderson, Co. G.
Private J. M. Sullivan, Co. C.	Private Allen W. Williams, Co. H.
Sergt. W. H. Lofton, Co. D.	Private R. A. Dean, Co. I.
Private William Jordan, Co. E.	Private Andrew J. Powers, Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:

This regiment declined making any selections.

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry:

Private James Deatherage, * Co. A.	Private William Wright, Co. F.
Private John H. Edwards, Co. B.	Private A. M. Bronson, Co. H.
Private William T. Williams, * Co. C.	Private Washington Fuller, Co. I.
Private Wesley Collins, Co. D.	Private John Alford, Co. K.
Private William L. Rice, Co. E.	

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Capt. Franklin Fowler, Co. I.	Color-bearer Houston B. Graves, Co. F.
First Lieut. James M. Love, Co. B.	Cornl. John F. Moore, Co. G.
Private Elijah W. Greer, Co. A.	Private Pinkney Craighoad, Co. H.
Private Thomas W. Patton, Co. B.	Sergt. Claiborne D. Griffith, Co. I.
Private Lafayette Chilton, Co. C.	First Sergt. J. R. Pirthe, Co. K.
Private James A. Rash, Co. G.	

Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry:

Cornl. J. W. Mosier, Co. A.	Sergt. George T. Parham, * Co. F.
Private T. E. Mercey, Co. B.	Private W. R. Gannett, Co. G.
Sergt. J. C. Seubelfield, Co. C.	Private J. L. Mizell, * Co. H.
Private W. J. McDaniel, Co. D.	Sergt. J. E. Hays, * Co. I.
Private E. M. Arnold, Co. E.	Private J. D. Hill, Co. K.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry:

Maj. J. T. McReynolds.	
Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:	
Col. John S. Fulton.	Private S. G. Hoffin, * Co. C.
Lieut. Col. J. L. McEwen, jr.	Cornl. John W. Gill, * Co. F.
Maj. H. C. Ewin.	Cornl. J. D. Crenshaw, Co. H.
Capt. Samuel Jackson, Co. I.	Cornl. Isaac S. Berry, Co. I.
Private James D. Stone, Co. B.	Private J. M. Sellers, Co. K.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Private A. W. Loftin, Co. A.	First Sergt. L. P. Cawthon, * Co. F.
Private J. H. Henderson, Co. B.	Private A. T. Lanom, * Co. G.
Private J. E. Watkins, * Co. C.	Cornl. B. A. Baird, Co. H.
Cornl. P. C. F. Miller, Co. D.	Sergt. Hugh Hope, Co. I.
Private James Flowers, * Co. E.	Private John N. Williams, Co. K.

Stoupen Artillery:

Private James L. Gibbs.*

Ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Lieut. Col. M. A. Dilard.	Private J. M. Byrd, Co. F.
Private F. M. Sellman, Co. A.	Private D. F. Moore, Co. G.
Private John Bradshaw, Co. C.	Private M. H. Dixon, Co. H.
Private T. J. Cox, Co. D.	Sergt. G. W. Bodford, Co. K.
Sergt. J. C. Hamilton, Co. E.	

Companies B and I declined making selections.

Texas.

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry (dismounted):

Private Alexander Cook, Co. A.	Private W. W. Conley, Co. F.
Private F. M. Rodgers, Co. B.	Private Stokely Hutchins, Co. G.
Sergt. J. T. McGee, Co. C.	Private J. O. Manning, Co. H.
Sergt. A. Sims, Co. D.	Private Joel Reynolds, Co. I.
Private James Terry, Co. E.	Private S. L. Birdwell, Co. K.

Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry:

Private W. R. Strapp, Co. A.	Private William Spencer, Co. F.
Private Jordan Welcher, Co. B.	Private George P. Woodall, Co. G.
Private Thomas A. Lashner, Co. C.	Private William Hall, Co. H.
Private William D. Melton, * Co. D.	Private Richard Stiles, Co. I.
Cornl. John H. Wyohe, Co. E.	Private J. V. Keil, Co. K.

Thirty-second Regiment of Cavalry (formerly Fifteenth):

Cornl. James A. Rogers, * Co. G.	First Sergt. S. L. Easley, Co. I.
Private James W. Clark, * Co. G.	Private E. Watson, Co. I.

The other companies declined making selections.

Ninth [Fifth] Confederate Regiment:

Col. J. A. Smith, commanding.	First Sergt. Walter Laracy, Co. D.
Capt. Joseph H. Beard.	Private John Hogan, Co. E.
First Sergt. William Powers, Co. A.	Private Curran Kenny, Co. F.
First Sergt. John Price, Co. B.	Private Luther Hesseey, Co. G.
Private Hugh McHugh, Co. C.	Sergt. A. P. Burns, Co. H.

Captain Douglas' battery:

Cornl. W. L. Waits.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JANUARY 8-14, 1863.—Wheeler's raid, including affairs at Mill Creek, Harpeth Shoals, and Ashland, Tenn.

REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
- No. 2.—Chaplain Maxwell P. Gaddis, Second Ohio Infantry.
- No. 3.—Surg. Luther D. Waterman, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry.
- No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army.
- No. 5.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 15, 1863.

GENERAL: Supposing it well to furnish the Department evidence of the inhuman violations of the rules of civilized warfare by the rebel authorities, I inclose copies of the lists of our medical officers who were robbed of their private and personal property at the late battle, and statement of Chaplain Gaddis, who was on a hospital boat that was fired

* Killed in action.

* Killed in action.